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CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT) AFGHANISTAN

Chairman

.. Noor A. Husain

Project Coordinators

.. Ijaz S. Gilani
Raja Ehsan Aziz
Ali Tauqeer Sheikh

Associates

· Muhammad Islam
Naz A. Niazi
Naseem Rizvi

1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

29 APR 1986

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RAJA EHSAN AZIZ
ALI T. SHEIKH



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ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper (Karmal's).
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
IRC	=	International Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service (Karmal's)
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration (Karmal's).
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front (Karmal's).
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
POA	=	Pioneer Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization (Karmal's).
RC	=	Revolutionary Council (Karmal's).
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan reportedly based in Iran.
WDOA	=	Women's Democratic Organization of Afghanistan (Karmal's).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization (Karmal's).

'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency. (US\$ 1 =130 Afghanis un-official; 50.6 official)

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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



I.— THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see Appendix 6 page 27)

Mujahideen sources reported 203 military engagements in 26 provinces (except Badakhshan, Samangan and Laghman) and Radio Kabul reported 20 Soviet-Karmal security operations in 8 out of 29 provinces of Afghanistan in December 1985. While none of the sources carried any report on Samangan and Laghman, both Iran-based and Kabul sources reported fighting in Badakhshan.

Soviet-Karmal forces launched major offensives in the provinces of Ghazni, Ningarhar, Herat and Ghor and attempted making inroads into the Hazarajat via Ghazni and Uruzgan. In the course of their offensive in Ningarhar, the Soviet forces massacred local civilian population. Soviet-Karmal forces were also trying to erect a security ring around Herat city, similar to the chain of posts encircling capital Kabul (see details in Sections 2 and 3).

Two small airfields were reported to be under construction at Khaikot and Katawaz in Paktika province for handling military transport traffic, presumably in view of constant Mujahideen attacks on Soviet-Karmal supply convoys and on their troop movement along the main highways. Furthermore, the Soviet-Karmal authorities were contemplating to reactivate various abandoned airstrips and build a number of new airfields because of their failure in securing the highways over the last 6 years. But their ever-increasing dependence on airborne transportation is most likely to expose them to much higher aerial losses. The Mujahideen struck 25 aircraft and 24 helicopters, both in air and on the ground, in December alone.

The fighting in December also witnessed changing Soviet tactics. Soviet commandos undertook consecutive night ambush operations against both Mujahideen and refugees in Paktika/Paktiya. Such Soviet-Karmal ambush activity is prompting Mujahideen to evolve effective counter-measures, for instance, counter-ambush tactics and patrolling of their supply routes.

Among other noteworthy developments, the Soviets agreed to exchange some captured Mujahideen with 8 dead bodies of Soviet soldiers held by Mujahideen near Bagram. Soviet-Karmal authorities were engaged in forcible conscription of graduating school students in

*The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad in this part of the monthly report.

Kabul, leading to armed clashes and closure of a few schools. The Soviets were airlifting more sophisticated weaponry including long range guns into Afghanistan.

On their part, the Mujahideen initiated several major operations and repulsed a number of large scale Soviet-Karmal offensives after inflicting heavy losses. Mujahideen carried out major ambush operations on the main highways in Badghis, Herat, Farah, Hilmand (capital Lashkargah) and Parwan (Salang sector), destroying tens of Soviet oil tankers and seizing large quantities of military supplies. Mujahideen struck the Khawaja Rawash (Kabul), Qargha, Qandahar and Bagram air bases and attacked several important military garrison such as Khost, Asmar and Zazi Chawani.

The capital Kabul was subjected to both rocket attacks from the surrounding locations under Mujahideen control and urban guerilla attacks from within the city. The Soviet and Kabul media eloquently admitted powerful bomb blasts on Khawaja Rawash Road (leading to Kabul Air Base) and in Kabul University's Polytechnic. Karmal regime's 'Revolutionary Tribunal' also announced death and extended imprisonment sentences awarded to several residents of Kabul and Parwan including a number of Kabul University students for participation in major armed activities as members of the Hizb and Jamiat organizations (see Section 3).

Mujahideen were continuing to besiege the Dehrawant district headquarters in Uruzgan, provincial capital Sharna in Paktika, northern parts of Qandahar city, Maroof district headquarters across Baluchistan and Khost. These besieged locations and many other targets including Kabul were simultaneously struck by Mujahideen on the 6th anniversary of Soviet intervention on December 27.

In their psychological warfare against Pakistan and the Afghan Mujahideen, both Kabul and Moscow focussed most intensely on the Pakistani Tribal Areas with reference to happenings in the Khyber Agency (see Section 4). Notably, Radio Moscow tended to lack the usual degree of restraint in echoing Kabul's language when it termed recent security operation against the Tribal Chieftain Kokikhel as Pakistan's "invasion" of the independant Tribals between the borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan. Kabul and Moscow claimed that the Pakistan army had launched the "war" against the Tribals because of their refusal to allow passage through the Tribal Areas to the Afghan "counter-revolutionaries" (Mujahideen).

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Ghazni offensive

Soviet-Karmal forces launched two major offensives in Ghazni province. The first offensive, launched in (late) November, was targeted against Qarabagh and Maqur along the Qandahar highway. Mujahideen counter-offensive here led to 100 Soviet-Karmal casualties, 350 defections, 90 troops taken prisoners, 20 Mujahideen killed and loss of 1 helicopter and 20 military vehicles. In the second offensive, several hundred tanks/military vehicles, tried to advance towards Hazarajat (Uruzgan via Western Ghazni) beginning November 8, resulting in 2 weeks of fierce fighting in Jaghori and Sang-e-Masha areas. Mujahideen inflicted 50 casualties on the invading force, lost 8 men and destroyed 17 military vehicles, several houses belonging to Khad agents and newly established military posts. Soviet-Karmal forces had sought to raise militia in the area and offered wheat, arms and ammunition and edible oil to the local population in lieu of their support, but unanticipated resistance forced their return to Kabul.

Rudat massacre

Soviet forces massacred tens of Afghans (estimates vary from 50 to 150 killed) and captured many more during an air-cum-ground assault on village Kot in Rudat district of Ningarhar, southeast of Jalalabad, on December 23 and 24. 7 civilian captives were killed by being thrown out of airborne helicopters.

Torghur offensive

Mujahideen base in Torghur mountains of Ningarhar, 30 km west of Jalalabad, was subjected to heavy bombing and ground attack involving several thousand Soviet-Karmal troops from November 7 to 14. Mujahideen reportedly shot down 5 helicopters and 2 aircraft and inflicted heavy casualties before abandoning the base due to shortage of ammunition on November 13.

Khugiani offensive

Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive in Waziri area of Khugiani district after shooting down 2 helicopters (one fell in Khugiani area and the other at Kakrak), killing 11 Soviet and 7 Karmal troops and seizing sizeable arms and ammunition on November 27.

Sabzak pass ambush

Mujahideen ambushed a convoy of 300 tanks/military vehicles at Sabzak pass in Badghis moving to Herat on November 20, resulting in fierce fighting for one week involving heavy losses on both sides. Mujahideen also seized 800 Klashnikovs and nearly 1 million rounds of ammunition.

Herat encirclement

Soviet troops were demolishing houses 2 km around Herat city to erect security posts encircling the city. Soviet-Karmal forces were also offering food to the local population of the highly devastated area in order to win their support.

Shindand road ambush

Mujahideen reportedly repulsed a major Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive along the road between Herat and Shindand air base, destroying 12 tanks/APCs/HMVs, inflicting 100 casualties and losing 20 men.

Dehrawant siege

Mujahideen continued to besiege Dehrawant district headquarters in Uruzgan despite Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive on November 9. Mujahideen also shot down 1 aircraft, destroyed 4 tanks and suffered 12 casualties in the ensuing engagement.

Rocket attack on Khawaja Rawash and Qargha bases

Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed/damaged 3 helicopters at Khawaja Rawash air base on November 27 and destroyed 2 tanks and 12 military vehicles and inflicted dozens of Soviet-Karmal casualties in Qargha area on November 28.

Sharna siege

Mujahideen had reportedly blocked Soviet-Karmal overland approaches to Sharna, the provincial capital of Paktika, since the last 6 weeks. The siege of Sharna and similar blockades elsewhere had presumably led to the construction of 2 small airstrips for handling military transport flights in Khairkot area.

Attack on Zazi cantonment

Operating within 600 km of the cantonment, Mujahideen struck and partially destroyed the second biggest Soviet-Karmal fort at Zazi Chawani (cantonment) in second week of December. The attack led to

nearly 200 Karmal army defections. The defectors joined Mujahideen in the midst of the attack and turned their guns towards their Afghan and Soviet officers. Zazi cantonment was on the verge of being completely overrun, but Soviet-Karmal artillery barrage from Nari withheld further Mujahideen advance. Mujahideen lost 8 men in the offensive.

Night ambush operations by Soviet commandos

According to VOA, more than 80 Mujahideen and refugees were killed and 60 wounded during consecutive nightly ambushes by Soviet commandos (Spetsnaz) on December 9, 10 and 11 along the widely used 50 km difficult mountainous route in Ahadi area of Paktiya province. The commandos initially opened fire with silencer-fitted automatic weapons, followed by mortar and machine gun fire. The victims included women and children. A number of survivors were also captured (and subsequently massacred).

Salang ambush operations

Mujahideen killed 70 Soviet troops and destroyed 30 oil tankers, 10 tanks and 6 trucks in an ambush in Khinjan area on the Salang highway on November 22, leading to closure of the highway for 3 days. Another major ambush operation undertaken by Mujahideen followed on November 27.

Panjsher clashes

Mujahideen reportedly killed 380 and captured 45 Soviet-Karmal troops, destroyed 43 APCs and 5 aircraft and overran 3 military posts during engagements in Panjsher valley from November 22 to December 16.

Qandahar offensive

According to VOA quoting eyewitness account, Soviet-Karmal forces entered Qandahar city on December 9 following Mujahideen siege since last 2 months in northern Qandahar. Mujahideen had also shot down 7 aircraft (in the area) since mid-September, besides downing 1 helicopter during rescue operation. Meanwhile Radio Kabul claimed on December 17 that Soviet-Karmal forces had killed more than 1000 "miscreants", seized huge quantity of munition, 30 Dushkas, 23 rocket launchers, over one million Dushka shells and mines and destroyed 141 Mujahideen hideouts and clothing depots during operations in Mooaze Kala Kazeki, Khakrabe, Nozaid, Islam Dara and Derot areas.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (also bordering Iran)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal munition depots at Chakhansour on November 29 and Kamal Khan Dam project in Qila Fateh district on December 3.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal post in Tunk district (December 3).^{*} Mujahideen ambushed a military column on Qandahar-Nimruz road (December 31).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen struck 4th Div military headquarters (December 2). Mujahideen shot down 1 jet aircraft and captured 3 Soviet troops (December 16). Mujahideen killed a number of Karmal troops and destroyed 1 tank and 1 APC in Gurguri area (December 24).

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen killed 11 Soviet troops, destroyed 2 APCs and lost 3 men in an ambush in Lashkargah city on December 18.

Radio Kabul: 1000 "counter-revolutionaries" were killed during security operations (December 17).

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed an ammunition-laden HMV in Dand area of Qandahar suburbs on November 18. Operations in Qandahar city: Mujahideen attacked Kabul Bazar security post on November 30 and struck Herat Gate post on December 4; clashes during Soviet-Karmal search campaign in Shehr-e-Nau, Herat Bazar and Manzil Bagh areas led to 18 civilians killed and 100 wounded and loss of 13 military vehicles on December 5; Mujahideen attacked a Karmal military post in the city on December 9; Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal establishments in Kabul Bazar, Herat Bazar and Chahar Soo areas on December 21 and retaliatory Soviet strike suspended civilian life in the areas till December 27. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack on their centre (i.e. permanent stronghold) near Arghandab town on November 17. Mujahideen repulsed another Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground attack on their stronghold and inflicted heavy losses in Islam Dara area of Khak Raz district on November 25. Mujahideen shot down a Soviet aircraft in Zar-e-Dasht area during bombardment on their stronghold near Punjwai on November 28. Mujahideen

^{*}The dates given in parenthesis are of the respective broadcasts.

destroyed 8 tanks and 7 military vehicles during an attack on Maiwand district headquarters on December 5. 1 tank was destroyed in mine explosion near Arghistan on December 7. Mujahideen ambush operation in Khak Raz district caused losses on both sides on December 12. 6 Mujahideen including Commander Abdul Karim were killed when Soviet troops ambushed their jeep in Siah Sang area near Arghandab town on December 17. Soviet-Karmal forces lost 20 men and 2 trucks loaded with munition during abortive attempts to break Mujahideen siege of Maroof district headquarters since November 24.

VOIR: Mujahideen destroyed 5 tanks, shot down a number of aircraft and helicopters and inflicted scores of casualties during a series of Soviet-Karmal attacks on their bases (December 13). Mujahideen inflicted heavy losses on Soviet-Karmal forces in Qandahar city (December 17).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen shot down 1 aircraft near Zar Dasht in Panjwai during Soviet air attack on their positions (November 8). Soviet bombardment on Afghan villages in the wake of stepped up Soviet-Karmal operations killed 18 civilians (December 22).

BBC: Mujahideen rocket fire damaged 2 aircraft on Qandahar airport last week (December 15). Soviet commandos ambushed Mujahideen thrice during the night in Ahadi area (December 20).

VOA: Citing Radio Tehran, Mujahideen killed 100 Soviet-Karmal troops and shot down a number of helicopters during attack on a security post on November 23 (December 2). Soviet-Karmal forces entered Qandahar city on December 9 in order to break Mujahideen siege of northern part of the city since 2 months (December 12). Mujahideen killed 40 Soviet troops during 5 days fighting in Kallar area (December 17). Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter and destroyed some APCs on Kabul-Qandahar highway (December 18). Mujahideen killed 32 Karmal army officers during rocket attack on a school building in Qandahar city on December 12 (December 12).

VOG: Mujahideen destroyed 2 aircraft/helicopters and killed 15 Soviet troops during rocket attack on Qandahar airport on December 4 (December 15).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed more than 1000 and captured many "miscreants", seized huge quantity of munition, 30 Dushkas, 23 Rocket Launchers, over 1 million Dushka shells and mines and destroyed 141 hideouts and clothing depots during operations in Mooaza Kala Kazeki, Khakrabe, Nozaid, Islam Dara and Derot areas (December 17). Party activists of Qandahar Army Corps No. 2 held a meeting participated by Noor Ahmad Noor and Mir Sahib Karwal from the PDPA Central Committee (December 16).

Radio Moscow: Participants of a meeting held in Qandahar in support of the revolution stressed need for decisive actions against bandits (December 17).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed 3 tanks and 6 military vehicles in Shahjuri district along Kabul-Herat highway on December 6. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack on their base and inflicted sizeable losses after 6 hours fighting in Bori Band area on December 9. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal force near Shahre Safa town on Kabul-Qandahar highway and the highway remained closed on December 14. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal post and seized large quantity of arms in Chapan area, followed by helicopter bombing on Mujahideen positions in the area.

VOA: Mujahideen killed 40 Soviet troops and suffered 50 casualties in a 5 days battle around Kalat city (December 18).

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: Extended clashes followed large scale Soviet-Karmal advance in Jaghori district towards Uruzgan/Hazarajat beginning November 8 (see details in Section 2). Mujahideen rocket fire (MB-12) killed 10 Karmal troops at the native village of Aslam Watanvar in Mata Khan district on November 22. Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground attack on Mujahideen positions at villages Nekzai and Qala-e-Abdullah killed innumerable livestock on November 26. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal convoy moving to Qarabagh district in Nanai area on November 27. Mujahideen rocket attack destroyed 4 military posts in Ramak subdistrict on November 29. Soviet-Karmal forces undertook major offensive in Qarabagh-Maqur sector of Kabul-Qandahar highway.

VOIR: 55 Soviet-Karmal troops were killed and 100 wounded. 300 Karmal troops defected and 4 Soviet troops, 36 Karmal militiamen and 10 Karmal spies captured in Jaghori district (November 8).

Radio Tehran: 500 Karmal troops joined the Mujahideen (December 2). Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack on Jaghori area (December 6, 30 and 31).

BBC: According to the broadcast of December 13, Soviet-Karmal forces entered Hazarajat under changed Soviet strategy because the area upto now was aloof from military intervention in lower Hazarajat except the presence of one garrison in Ghazni for the last 6 years; the change took place on November 15 when Soviet-Karmal army entered Bazuri centre of Ghazni city with 60 tanks and 80 trucks; local Mujahideen were not prepared for the attack and took shelter

in mountains; Soviet-Karmal forces searched 4 villages and distributed sugar, tea, wheat and shoes among women and children in return for their support to Karmal regime and announced that they wanted to set up pro-Karmal militia in the area; according to French para medical staff, Mujahideen continued attacks for 3 nights and destroyed 1 helicopter and 19 tanks and defecting Soviet-Karmal troops disclosed that their 23 men got killed; Soviets bombed suspected Mujahideen strongholds; 15 Mujahideen were killed and 2 captured when laying mines; the French left the area when Soviet-Karmal forces set up 4 posts (December 13).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed and captured a number of "counter-revolutionaries", seized 436 ground-to-ground rockets, many boxes of bullets and 4 rocket launchers in Central Afghanistan (presumably Ghazni: editor) (December 11).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Karmal army commando regiment in provincial capital Sharna on November 20, followed by another rocket attack on Sharna on November 21. Mujahideen attack on Urgoon district headquarters caused sizeable Soviet-Karmal losses on December 2. Soviet bombardment near Chakar Baran (Urgoon area) on refugee convoy to Pakistan killed 23 civilians on December 6. 84 Mujahideen and refugees were killed during Soviet-Karmal ambush operations in Sarundai area between Katwaz and Gomal from December 10 to 12 (another report claimed that 35 Mujahideen were killed in Soviet-Karmal ambush operations in Chahar Baran area from December 10 to 12). 2 Soviet helicopters collided while bombing Mujahideen positions near Band Sarda, 6 km from Sharna, on December 13. 32 Karmal troops defected together with 350 arms in Khairkot district. Mujahideen mined 1 APC and 1 HMTV near Khairkot.

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed 3 army posts and killed 20 Soviet-Karmal troops at Chamkani on November 24. Mujahideen killed 36 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed 4 barracks and 1 jeep at Zazi garrison on November 24. Mujahideen launched a major attack on Zazi cantonment in second week of December (see details in Section 2). Soviet bombing around Zazi cantonment killed and wounded several civilians. Soviets struck refugee caravan to Pakistan and also reportedly killed 140 civilians in the province.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy heading for the air base under construction in Katawaz and destroyed 5 APCs and 1

truck (December 10). A bomb explosion struck Khost (December 30).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal attack after killing 60 troops and destroying 14 tanks (December 6).

VOA: Mujahideen attacked several Soviet-Karmal bases near Pakistan border (December 15). Mujahideen destroyed a military garrison and killed 30 Karmal troops (December 26). Soviet commandos killed/wounded 140 Mujahideen and refugees during night attacks on December 9, 10 and 11 (December 21). Mujahideen rocket fire on Khost garrison for 3 consecutive days (till December 27) killed 3 Karmal troops; Mujahideen attacks on Khost cantonment and Dragai since Wednesday had led to Soviet retaliatory shelling; Soviet paratroops killed 4 Mujahideen heading for Central Afghanistan in an ambush last week; Mujahideen ambushed Khairkhana garrison, 30 km southwest of Khost, killing 12 Karmal troops on December 27 (December 28 and 29).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck a post in Hadda Farm area near Jalalabad city and killed 50 Soviet-Karmal troops on November 21. Mujahideen shot down 2 Soviet helicopters in Khugiani area on November 27. Soviet bombing killed 9 and wounded 30 civilians at village Rehmatay Qila on November 27 and killed a number of civilians in Orghaz area of Shinwar district on November 28. Mujahideen attacked Charbagh-e-Safa post in Surkhrud district on November 29. Mujahideen rocket attack struck Jalalabad city on November 30. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy near Darunta mountain on December 1. Mujahideen ambushed a militia post at village Mohammadullah in Surkhrud district on December 1, followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing on December 2. Mujahideen attacked Haska Mena military post in Shinwar district on December 4. Soviet troops and Karmal militiamen landed in helicopters at village Kachari of Nakorkhel, searched the houses, indulged in looting, killed 11 civilians and captured 23 children on December 4. Soviet forces massacred 150 civilians in Rudat district on December 23 and 24. Mujahideen rocket fire struck 606th regiment at Jalalabad airport on December 27. Mujahideen attacked/destroyed Soviet-Karmal posts at Kankar, Pindi Khakh, Malqa Kandan and Aowah Kohi, near Torkham on December 29 and 30. Heli-borne Karmal militiamen landed at village Kelaghu and killed 8 and wounded 21 civilians. Mine explosion destroyed a military jeep, killing 2 Soviet and 2 Karmal troops at village Ghaw Chak in Surkhrud area. Mujahideen attacked Karmal army position in Bettikot district. Mujahideen captured Reshi Ghundi post in Shinwar

district, killed 4 Karmal troops and seized large quantity of military equipment. Mujahideen rocket attack destroyed 1 tank in Uchin district. Mujahideen attacked a security post near Ghani Khel town and inflicted heavy losses. Mujahideen shot down 5 helicopters in Torghur area and another 2 helicopters in Khugiani district during Soviet attack on their positions on November 13.

VOA: Soviet-Karmal forces launched a massive air-cum-ground attack on Torghur mountains, 30 km west of Jalalabad, from November 7 to 14 (December 9). Soviet heli-borne troops and ground forces encircled village Koat, southeast of Jalalabad and shot dead 16 Mujahideen and 42 civilians, wounded 20 persons and captured 70 civilians on December 24 (December 31).

Radio Kabul: 202 misled families returned to Jalalabad (December 18). Another 102 families returned to Ghoshta Shinwar and Khosgand districts (December 19). Security forces killed 87 and captured 58 "counter-revolutionaries" and seized 58 weapons during operations at Jalal Kot in Rudat district.

Radio Moscow: Afghanistan had lodged protest over the incursion of Pakistani troops in an area inhabited by the Pakhtoon tribes on the border between the two countries and where Pakistan launched its operations against the tribes in response to their refusal to allow the passage of Afghan "counter-revolutionaries" through their territory (December 6). Pakistani helicopters and aircraft violated Afghan borders on December 11, 12 and 13; violating aircraft flew 3 to 5 km inside Afghan airspace; 2 helicopters shelled Afghan airspace on December 12 (December 24).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Chinari post in Narang subdistrict and destroyed 3 tanks on December 4. Soviet Karmal force killed 4 Mujahideen while losing 4 men in an attack in Gangal area of Sarkani district on December 6. Soviet bombing killed 4 civilians in Nawa area of Sarkani district on December 18.

VOA: Mujahideen rocket attack on Asmar garrison for 3 days including December 27 killed 13 Karmal troops and damaged military barracks; Mujahideen killed 9 Karmal troops and destroyed several military vehicles during attack on Barikot garrison (December 23).

Radio Kabul: 2 Pakistani aircraft made reconnaissance flights in Ganjkal area, 14 km off Asadabad city, for 30 minutes on December 11 and for 15 minutes on December 13; 2 Pakistani helicopters fired at Sarkani area of Asadabad on December 12; Kabul rejected Pakistani protest over Soviet-Karmal shelling on Nawagai area of Mohmand

Agency on December 13 and on Piewar area of Kurram Agency (December 22). Following attack by Pakistani troops on Khyber tribes, their violation of Afghan airspace had increased (December 25).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan and China)

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked a military post and inflicted heavy losses (December 28).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen attacked a military post near Faizabad, destroyed the post, killed 20 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized huge quantity of arms last week (December 24).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 5 leaders of "counter-revolutionaries" and seized large quantity of light and heavy weapons and propaganda material in Barak district (December 30).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy near Taloqan city on December 12.

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal military column in Pul Chugha area of Khanabad district on November 8. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet military column and destroyed 3 tanks and 1 APC on November 13. Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive in Arohi district led to civilian losses and destruction of 7 tanks on November 20.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed a tank column in Imam Sahib district a few days back (December 10).

Radio Kabul: Security forces killed 159 "counter-revolutionaries" and seized 154 weapons, 52 rocket launchers, large quantity of ammunition and propaganda material during operations in Hazrat Imam district and various areas of Dashdak Achi (December 2).

Moscow Radio: Security forces killed 100 "counter-revolutionaries" in Kunduz province (December 1).

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen raided a security post near Spinzer Oil Mills on November 22. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet military column near the highway (Salang) in Baghlan city on November 22. Mujahideen ambushed 3 tanks, 3 containers and 4 trucks, killed

12 Soviet troops and lost 5 men in the Industrial Area of Baghlan city on November 25.

Radio Kabul: 2 "counter-revolutionaries" were awarded death sentence in Pule Khumri on December 27, following their arrest in an armed clash on Salang highway (December 28).

Samangan

Nil report from all sources.

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter in Alburz mountains on October 26, followed by Soviet-Karmal retaliatory attack in which Mujahideen inflicted 21 casualties and captured 13 Karmal troops on October 27. Mujahideen killed a number of Soviet-Karmal troops and seized sizeable quantity of ammunition during attack on Shakarqul, Abdullah Chopan and Sar Asia posts on November 3. Mujahideen attacked Langar Khana military post in Nahr-e-Shahi district on November 10. Mujahideen killed 10 and captured 15 Soviet troops during attack on their post in Termorak area on November 15. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet convoy and destroyed 3 APCs and 2 military vehicles in Charbulak area on Balkh-Jozjan highway on November 15, followed by retaliatory aerial/helicopter bombing which destroyed civilian property and killed livestock. Mujahideen destroyed 4 tanks/military vehicles, hit 1 aircraft, killed 14 Soviet-Karmal troops and lost 3 men in repulsing air-cum-ground attack on their hideouts near Mazar-i-Sharif on November 16. Soviet-Karmal forces lost 4 tanks/APCs during another offensive in Shulgar district on November 17.

Radio Tehran: Hundreds of Soviet-Karmal troops were killed/wounded during Mujahideen attack on a munition depot in Balkh province (December 14).

Jozjan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen destroyed Soviet-Karmal post in Syedabad area, killed 10 and captured 15 troops, seized 15 light and heavy weapons and lost 2 men on October 29. Soviet-Karmal forces struck areas of Surail district where Mujahideen had destroyed gas/oil pipeline on November 6. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal positions in the province and inflicted very heavy losses on November 3, followed by retaliatory bombing which caused high civilian casualties and destruction. Mujahideen shot down 1 aircraft, destroyed 2 tanks and seized 1 military vehicle in an engagement near Mardian town along the Soviet border on November 12. Mujahideen destroyed 3 tanks and

seized 30 weapons in engagements around gas/oil refineries at villages Bulandghur and Siad on December 6. Soviets lost 2 helicopters while bombing villages Turkman, Qudooq, Jarusai and Kamladar, which killed 43 civilians on December 7. Mujahideen struck Samawar Sufaid security post in Aqcha district.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal post in Sarpul area.

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked Karmal military posts around Shirin Taghab town and inflicted heavy losses on November 11. Mujahideen struck a Soviet security post in Rustaq area on November 12. Mujahideen clashed with Soviet-Karmal forces near Daultabad town, destroyed 1 tank and 1 military vehicle and seized sizeable arms and ammunition on November 14.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy near Maimana city (December 3).

BBC: Kabul authorities claimed that nearly 600 "rebels" had surrendered together with their Klashnikovs, machine guns and rocket launchers (December 13).

Radio Moscow: 535 "counter-revolutionaries" voluntarily surrendered and joined the government (December 13 and 16).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen undertook a major ambush operation in Sabzak pass area on November 22. Another military convoy was ambushed while moving from Qala Nau to Maimana in Bala Murghab area.

VOIR: Mujahideen destroyed 2 Soviet-Karmal posts (December 9). A deputy commissioner (commissar) along with several other persons joined the Mujahideen in Qabus district (December 9). Mujahideen struck 8 tractors, 116 food-laden trucks and 12 tanks killed 121 and captured 80 Soviet-Karmal troops in Sabzak area (December 11 and 24). Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal military base and inflicted 40 casualties (December 28). A bomb explosion reported (December 30).

Radio Tehran: A major Mujahideen operation was followed by Soviet retaliatory bombing on civilian population (December 13). Mujahideen killed 100 and captured 80 Soviet-Karmal troops, destroyed 12 tanks and seized big quantity of military hardware in an ambush (December 17).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked a security post in Herat city on November 21. Mujahideen shot down 2 aircraft during Soviet bombing on their positions in Doaab and Islam Qala areas on November 24. Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy near Herat city on December 2 leading to suspension of traffic on the route for 3 days. Mujahideen destroyed 2 posts and seized sizeable quantity of weapons in Qandahar Gate area on December 15. Mujahideen repulsed a major Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive along the route between Herat and Shindand after inflicting heavy losses. Soviet army engineers were demolishing buildings around Herat city and erecting security posts within 2 km of the area.

VOIR: Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal force in village Kalachae-Nazar (December 5). Mujahideen attacked a military post in Khawaja Abdullah area (December 9). Clashes in Herat city and Manzal Bagh area resulted in heavy Soviet-Karmal losses (December 22).

Radio Tehran: Radio Kabul reported clashes in various parts of Herat (December 14). Mujahideen destroyed 2 posts, seized large quantity of munition, inflicted several casualties and prompted 2 defections (December 23). Soviet bombing and shelling killed 27 civilians and destroyed houses in Zindajan area last week (December 26). Mujahideen struck Soviet-Karmal positions and inflicted 42 casualties (December 31).

BBC: According to Radio Kabul 359 Mujahideen joined the government forces near Herat city; WDS reported that Mujahideen in open (exposed) places often surrendered before the government with the beginning of winter in order to procure arms and salary and then, as soon as the spring began, they would start attacks on Afghan army positions (December 4).

VOA: Citing Dr. Aminullah Haider, the only Mujahideen doctor in Herat city now reaching Pakistan, Mujahideen attacked security posts around Herat city thrice last month, killed 60 Soviet-Karmal troops and seized large quantity of munition (December 26). Citing Dr. Haider: Mujahideen had stepped up their activities against Soviet-Karmal effort to seal off Herat by destroying a number of posts around the city; last month Soviet-Karmal forces bulldozed buildings around Herat city, laid mines and set up some 40 army posts to check Mujahideen movement; Mujahideen destroyed 8 posts in three attacks; Herat city had been largely destroyed by Soviet bombing and shelling in recent months (December 26). Citing WDS, Mujahideen were beaten

back when they attacked main garrison outside Herat city on December 20; retaliatory bombing killed 8 Mujahideen, while Soviet troops on the ground captured many others (December 31).

Radio Kabul: 359 "counter-revolutionaries" joined security forces (December 3). Security forces killed 90 and wounded 21 "counter-revolutionaries" and seized 6 rocket launchers, 2 heavy machine guns and huge quantity of ammunition in a series of operations in Injeel outskirts (December 30).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen killed 13 and wounded 7 Soviet troops during an abortive Soviet-Karmal attempt to encircle their positions at village Kanask in Sharafat Koh area on December 6. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal force and inflicted heavy losses on December 7. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet tank on December 16-17. Mujahideen lost 7 men including 3 local commanders during Soviet-Karmal offensive in Kanz area. Mujahideen inflicted hundreds of casualties and captured 20 Karmal troops during ambush operations in Ganjabad and Shivan areas.

VOIR: Mujahideen attacked 2 military posts and inflicted 20 casualties in Faizabad area of Juain district in Farah province (December 25).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen engaged Soviet-Karmal forces in a fierce combat in Balabaluk area on December 16 (December 18).

Radio Kabul: 21 "counter-revolutionaries" voluntarily surrendered (December 3).

Nimruz

See under "Provinces Bordering "Pakistan" above.

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal offensive in Hazarajat, launched for the first time in the last 6 years.

BBC: The BBC broadcast of December 13 reported that Soviet-Karmal troops had entered Hazarajat for the first time, since there had been no indication of Soviet-Karmal pressure in the area except one garrison in Ghazni for the last 6 years (The report is ambiguous and perhaps actually refers to Ghazni, covered under "Provinces Bordering Pakistan" above — editor).

Radio Kabul: Please see the broadcast on Ghazni under "Provinces

bordering Pakistan" above (editors note).

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen shot down 5 helicopters during Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground assault in Shahrak district (liberated area since 1979) on November 11. Mujahideen attacked a Soviet army camp near Shahrak town on Shindand Road and inflicted heavy losses on November 14. Mujahideen destroyed a Soviet-Karmal munition depot in Shahrak district. Mujahideen also lost 30 men during mine explosion in Shahrak district.

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen shot down 1 helicopter with Dushka fire in Dehraud district on November 16. Mujahideen repulsed Soviet-Karmal air-cum-ground offensive to break Dehrawant siege after shooting down 1 aircraft on November 29. 2 Khad agents and 25 Karmal troops defected in Ghizab district headquarters in the wake of Mujahideen attack on November 22. Mujahideen inflicted heavy losses on Soviet-Karmal forces in Dehrawant area on December 17.

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen caused bomb explosion in Microrian locality (opposite printing house) on November 20 and struck Microrian again with rocket fire on November 25. Mujahideen mined a jeep near Soviet embassy on November 25. Mujahideen rocket fire struck Wazir Akbar Khan and Shar-e-Nau areas of Kabul city on November 28. A bomb blast damaged the Agricultural Ministry in Kabul city on December 2. Mujahideen rocket fire destroyed 3 helicopters at Khawaja Rawash airport on November 27 struck Qargha base on November 28 and struck a munition depot in Chahar Asiyab area and 2 army posts around Kabul city in third week of November. Mujahideen ambushed 3 tanks, destroyed 1 BM-13 and killed 50 Soviet-Karmal troops in Deh Sabz area on November 9. Mujahideen captured Shakardara district headquarters, inflicted heavy casualties and seized 65 pieces of arms in 8 hours fighting on November 25. Mujahideen attacked Pir Buland security post in Paghman and inflicted heavy losses on November 26. Mujahideen attacked a military post in Tangi area of Sarobi district in third week of November. Soviet retaliatory bombing struck Deh Sabz and Paghman districts on November 28. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal force in Karizmir area of Shakar-

dara district on November 28, in Lalander area on November 30 and in Qalacha area on December 1. Mujahideen destroyed 2 electric poles in Mullah Mohammad Baba area between Butkhak and Gazak on December 2. Mujahideen attacked security posts in Shakardara district on December 4 and in Qala-e-Wahed area on December 6. Soviets were airlifting sophisticated weapons including new 20 km range guns from Tashkent to Kabul. Security around Kabul city had been tightened on December 27.

VOIR: Mujahideen blew up Khyber Restaurant, a centre for the sale of alcohol in Kabul city (December 14). Mujahideen blew up a military truck in Kabul city (December 17). Mujahideen rocket fire struck Microrian and Defence Ministry area and destroyed/damaged 2 aircraft on Kabul airport (December 31).

Radio Tehran: Kabul was facing acute shortage of fuel as a result of road blockage to the capital; Finance Ministry building was partially blown up in Kabul; Mujahideen blew up Soviet-Karmal arms depot in Chahar Asiyab early December (December 19).

BBC: Citing WDS, Mujahideen managed to close roads leading to north and south from Kabul for a week; vital section of the road linking Kabul with Soviet Union was closed last month when Mujahideen ambushed 2 fuel convoys to Kabul city and the main road was closed due to heavy fighting (December 10). Citing Radio Kabul, 2 powerful bomb explosions killed 9 and wounded more than 70 people in Kabul city; first explosion on December 8 killed 9 and wounded 54 persons on the airport road; second explosion on December 9 at Kabul Polytechnic killed 21 students and caused severe damage (December 12). Citing WDS, Kabul had been relatively quiet in recent weeks; Afghan government had publicised news of big bomb attacks (by Mujahideen) with announcement of exemplary sentences for captured guerillas (December 12).

VOA: Citing WDS, Mujahideen exploded a bomb in a jeep at Kabul airport which killed 65 Karmal troops around waiting to leave for the war front on December 8; another bomb explosion at Kabul Polytechnic killed 2 persons on December 9; Mujahideen rocket fire struck Soviet military base at Khairkhana in Kabul city (December 17). WDS believe the Kabul airport blast was caused by a booby-trapped jeep, most probably undertaken by students forcibly conscripted into the army; two unexplained bomb explosions struck Kabul airport; Mujahideen rocket fire struck a major Soviet military complex near Kabul airport (December 18). Citing WDS, a Karmal army officer and an unlisted Afghan shot 2 Soviet soldiers and an officer who tried to drag 2 Afghan girls off the street into their vehicles on December 8;

another explosion in a bus in Khaikhana district killed 6 and wounded 25 passengers on December 8; Kabul Polytechnic explosion on December 9 wounded 145 persons including 8 Soviet teachers; Karmal troops surrounded Kabul High School during 12th parade and took away many graduates for army service on December 16; 150 students were seized at one school alone; Soviet-Karmal troops fired in the air to discourage students from fleeing but many escaped; students interviewed abroad said that more than fifty per cent of every graduating class in Kabul fled to Pakistan since 3 years to avoid conscription; extreme security measures were enforced for a top level government meeting at the Interior Ministry on December 20; Soviet troops in flaked jackets stepped up street patrolling and house-to-house searches in Kabul city and artillery/helicopter fire in the suburbs; troops were also posted on roof tops and all schools stood closed (December 24). Citing WDS, Mujahideen launched a series of rocket attacks on the 6th anniversary of Soviet invasion on Kabul city, killing 20 Soviet troops; rocket and machine gun fire struck Defence Ministry, Soviet Embassy, Soviet residential area and other targets, followed by retaliatory Soviet fire (December 31).

Radio Kabul: 40 "counter-revolutionaries" voluntarily surrendered in village Mir Bachakot (December 1). 9 people were killed and 4 wounded in a bomb blast near Meteorological Directorate on Khawaja Rawash Airport Road on December 8 (December 11). A bomb blast in Kabul Polytechnic killed 12 students and damaged the building on December 9 (December 11). 2 members of Jamiat (Mujhaideen organization) were awarded death sentence and another 2 imprisoned for planting bombs in Kabul University and other areas of the city; they were residents of Deh Afghan Mohallah in Kabul city and their names were Kamal-ud-Din: student of Billiand School, Nasim Ahmad: student of Faculty of Law and Political Science, Abdul Rauf: second year student and Mohammad Nabi; fourth year student; explosives, bombs and weapons were recovered from them (December 1). 10 "counter-revolutionaries" voluntarily surrendered together with quantity of arms in Karabagh district (December 30).

Radio Moscow: Security forces killed a number of "bandits" and seized a number of missiles (December 1). Citing Radio Kabul, bomb explosion at Kabul Polytechnic wounded 20 persons and caused considerable damage on December 9 (December 12). Bomb explosion near Kabul airport killed 9 persons on December 8 (December 12). Counter-revolutionaries sent from Pakistan confessed, upon arrest, using chemical agents manufactured in the U.S. against civilians (December 19).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: 2 Soviet aircraft crashed near Bagram air base after being struck by Mujahideen fire on November 22. Soviet-Karmal forces suffered heavy losses during retaliatory moves at the site of the crash the same day. Mujahideen attacked Rubat security post on November 25. Mujahideen secured release of their captured men when the Soviets demanded return of the dead bodies of 8 Russian soldiers near Bagram and elders of the area intervened for the exchange on November 26. Mujahideen undertook major ambush operations on Salang highway on November 22 and 27. Mujahideen struck 10 aircraft and 5 tanks, destroyed the cinema building and caused a number of Soviet casualties during attack on Bagram airfield on November 9, followed by Soviet-Karmal retaliatory shelling in Ghafoor Khel, Ahmad Zai and Qala-e-Jala areas.

VOIR: Mujahideen ambushed 20 oil tankers near Salang pass and also shot down 2 helicopters (December 4).

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen destroyed 2 posts and several tanks and military vehicles (December 6). Mujahideen shot down a MiG 21 and Soviet Air Force General who bailed out between Bagram air base and Panjsher pass was still missing (December 28).

VOA: Citing WDS, Salang highway remained closed from November 26 to December 4 after Mujahideen ambushed 2 convoys carrying oil tankers and gas cylinders to Kabul (December 10).

Radio Kabul: Revolutionary Tribunal awarded death sentence to 3 persons: Noor-ul-Huda of Baghlan province for attacking security position, Amanullah of Gulbadin band (Hizbe Islami) for killing 2 spiritual figures and committing theft and Abdul Hakim of Jamiat-e-Islami for attacking posts; besides, Mohammad Naqim of Baghlan belonging to Gulbadin band (Hizbe Islami) was awarded 16 years imprisonment for mine explosion and Gul Aqa was awarded 6 years for participation in counter-revolutionary activities (December 15). Abdul Qahar of Baghlan was awarded death sentence for deserting the duty (presumably military service), joining Younus Khalis group, attacking military positions, firing rockets on electricity supply centres, raiding houses of innocent people in Kabul city and killing 2 brothers which he also confessed (December 19).

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck Soviet post near Chamal Wardak at Panjgur, in Panjsher, on November 25. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal convoy of oil tankers in Anawa area on November 27. Mujahideen attacked Aqab Khana Soviet post in Manjghor area of

Bazarak on November 27. Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet convoy and destroyed 6 tanks/military vehicles, downed 1 helicopter and seized 30 boxes of ammunition between Bazarak and lower Panjsher valley on December 2. Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Karmal political unit at Paranda and a military post in Rukha area of Panjsher on December 5. Mujahideen struck 2 helicopters in Anawa area (Panjsher), one crashing inside the valley and the other in Nuristan area.

Radio Tehran: Mujahideen shot down 1 Soviet helicopter last week, leading to severe fighting in Panjsher pass area (December 23).

VOA: Mujahideen foiled Soviet advance aimed at establishing military post in Hazara valley (Panjsher sector) adjoining Pakistan and some 200 Soviet-Karmal troops got killed in 2 weeks fighting (December 12). 3 dozen Soviet military vehicles blocked Salang highway for 3 days last week; Mujahideen attacked 7 Soviet-Karmal outposts in 3 separate regions of southeastern part of Panjsher valley from November 22 to December 5 (December 12). Mujahideen destroyed a Soviet post last week and continued to attack another post; Mujahideen for the first time defused new and powerful Soviet land mines and destroyed Andarab post, which controls the only highway in lower Panjsher valley; Mujahideen carried out ambush operations in adjacent valley where Soviet-Karmal forces were trying to set up posts along Mujahideen route to Panjsher; Mujahideen captured 20 Soviet-Karmal officers till December 14, besides killing 50 out of 500 troops guarding the cantonment and destroying 1 ammunition depot (December 22). Citing Radio Kabul, 2 Mujahideen were sentenced to death for ambushing trucks along Salang highway (December 29).

VOG: Mujahideen destroyed 4 tanks, 1 helicopter and 1 aircraft during attacks in Panjsher valley (December 23).

Laghman

Nil report from all sources.

Logar

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen struck and destroyed several posts along Kabul-Paktiya highway on November 24. Mujahideen ambushed Soviet-Karmal force in Tashak area on December 3. Soviet bombing destroyed several houses in Dobandi and Surkhab areas on December 13.

VOIR: Citing Mujahideen sources, heavy Soviet attacks in recent past had denied Mujahideen use of a key supply route to Logar valley; citing WDS, Soviet bombing in southern Logar had caused many casualties and sent a new stream of refugees into Pakistan (December 24)

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Karmal tank force in Chak Wardak area on November 24. Mines dropped by Soviet aircraft killed 3 Mujahideen in Maidan area.

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul: Given below are the major Kabul media themes in December 1985 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Inciting Tribal Areas against the Pakistan army and Afghan Mujahideen with particular focus on the recent happenings in Khyber Agency.
2. Alleged foreign intervention in Afghanistan involving US, Pakistan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, West Germany and Japan.
3. Denunciation of the military regime in Pakistan and attack on the personalities of President Zia and other military generals.
4. Support to the MRD, PPP and NDP in their opposition to the government.
5. Projection of disunity among Mujahideen groups through propagation of alleged infighting and armed clashes.

Radio Moscow: Given below are the major Moscow media themes in December 1985 in descending order of recurrence:

1. Inciting Tribal Areas against the Pakistan army and Afghan Mujahideen with particular focus on the recent happenings in Khyber Agency.
2. Alleged foreign intervention, undeclared war and US-Pakistan collusion against Afghanistan.
3. Support to the MRD and PPP in their opposition to the government and denunciation of the lifting of martial law as farce.
4. peace offensive urging Pakistan to enter into 'direct talks' with Kabul and alleging that US was obstructing the normalisation of situation "around" Afghanistan.
5. Alleged Pakistani hostility towards India.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES: MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES

Soviet Casualties: 234 killed.

Karmal Casualties: 720 killed.

Soviet-Karmal Casualties: Estimated 1655 killed (speculative losses).

Mujahideen Casualties: 342 killed.

Afghan Civilian Casualties: 486 killed.

Defections: 631 Karmal troops.

Soviet-Karmal Material Losses: 25 aircraft; 24 helicopters; 124 tanks; 63 APCs; 58 tanks/APCs; 135 HMVs; 19 tanks; 30 oil tankers; 19 jeeps; 671 light/heavy weapons; 2 rocket launchers; 1121 Klashnikovs rifles; 1020000 rounds and 55 boxes ammunition; 3 large quantites munition; 34 security posts and 4 wireless sets.

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES: KABUL-MOSCOW SOURCES

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian ("Counter-revolutionaries") Losses: Estimated 1361 killed.

Returnees (those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Karmal ranks): Estimated 1950 returnees.

Mujahideen Material Losses: 436 ground-to-ground missiles; 33 rocket launchers; 235 light/heavy weapons; 30 Dschks guns; many ammunition boxes; 5 huge quantities of munition; 1 million Dschks shells and anti-tank mines.

Mujahideen and Afghan Civilian Losses: 35 houses; 210 heads livestock; 1 mosque; 12 military posts.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE INCIDENTS IN NOVEMBER 1984 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

		Total Incidents	Provincial Capital	
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz	xx	Zaranj	
	Hilmand	x	Lashkargarh	x
	Qandahar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Qandahar	xxxxxxxx
	Zabul	xxxx	Kalat Gilzai	
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Ghazni	
		xxxxxxxx		
	Paktika	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Sharna	xxv
	Paktiya	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Gardez	
	Ningarhar	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Jalalabad	xxv
		xxxxxxxx		
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar	xxx	Asadabad	
	Badakhshan		Faizabad	
	Takhar	xxxx	Taloqan	
	Kunduz	xxxx	Kunduz	
	Baghlan	xxx	Baghlan	xxx
	Samangan		Samangan	
	Balkh	xxxxxxxx	Mazar-i-Sharif	v
	Jozjan	xxxxxxxx	Shebergan	
	Faryab	xxxxxx	Maimana	
	Badghis	xx	Qala Nau	
Bordering Iran	Herat	xxxxxx	Herat	xxv
	Farah	xxxxxxx	Farah	
	(Nimruz)	(xx)	(Zaranj)	
Central Afghanistan	Bamiyan	x	Bamiyan	
	Ghor	xxx	Chagcharan	
	Uruzgan	xxxx	Tarin Kot	
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	Kabul	xxxxxxv
	Parwan	xxxxxx	Charikar	
	Kapisa	xxxxxxx	Mahmud-i-Raqi	
	Laghman		Mehtarlam	
	Logar	xxxxxx	Pule Alam	
	Wardak	xx	Kotelesro	
TOTAL:		203 Incidents		

x = Inside city
v = Vicinity of city

APPENDIX — 4

MOBILE AND IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KARMAL OPERATIONS IN OCTOBER 1984 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

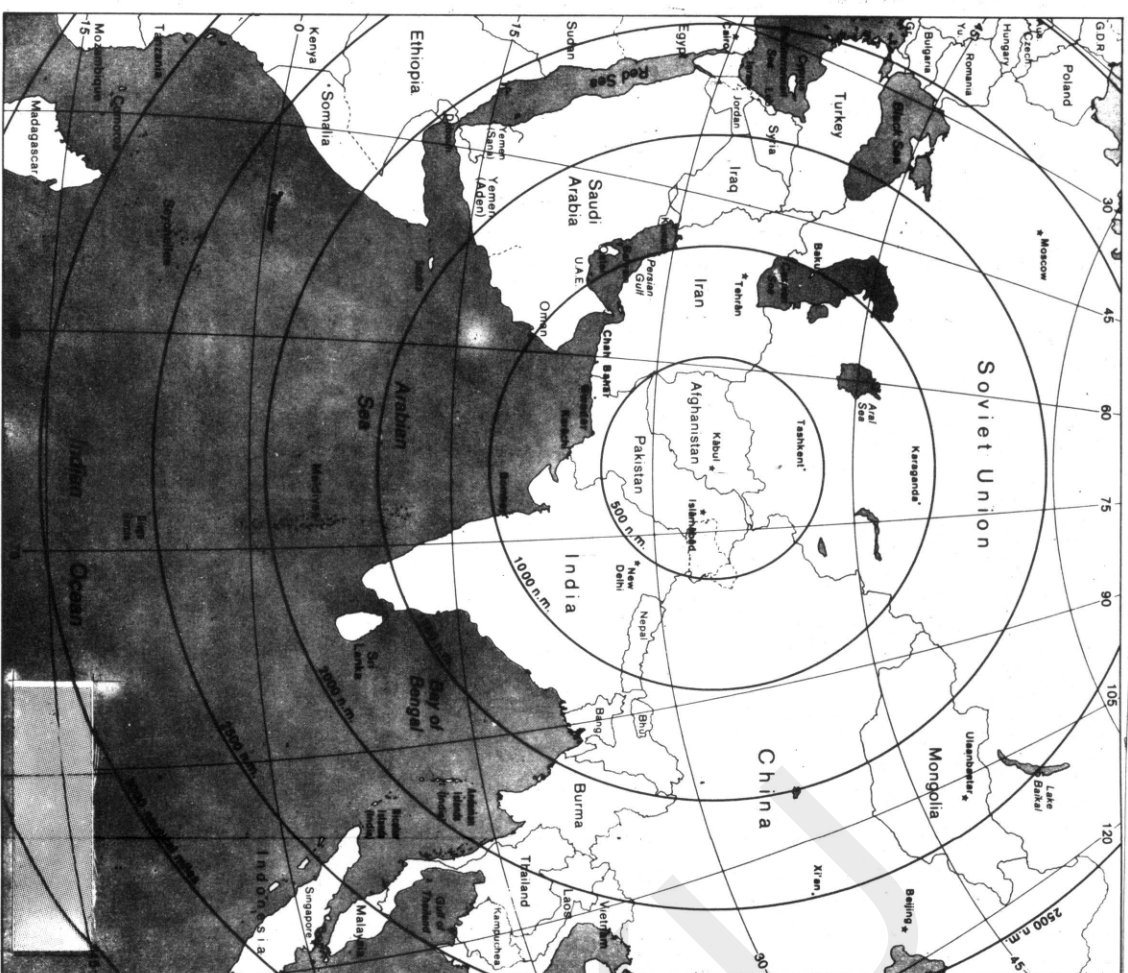
		Mujahideen Mobile Targets	Mujahideen Immobile Targets	Soviet-Karmal Operations-Air & Ground
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		xx	
	Hilmand	x		
	Qandahar	xxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx
	Zabul	xx	x	x
	Ghazni	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxx
	Paktika	xxxxxxxx	xxxx	xx
	Paktiya		xxxxxxxx	xxxxx
Bordering Soviet Union	Ningarhar	xxx	xxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxx
			xxxxx	
	Kunar		x	xx
	Badakhshan			
	Takhar	x	xxx	
	Kunduz	xxx		
	Baghlan	xx	x	
	Samangan			
	Balkh	x	xxxxxx	xx
	Jozjan	x	xxxx	xxxxxx
Bordering Iran	Faryab	x	xxxxx	
	Badghis	xx		
	Herat	x	xx	xxx
	Farah	xxxxx	x	xx
Central Afghanistan	(Nimruz)			
	Bamiyan			
	Ghor		xx	x
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Uruzgan	xx	x	x
	Kabul	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxx	x
			xxxxx	
	Parwan	x	xxx	xx
	Kapisa	xxxx	xxxxx	
	Laghman			
	Logar	x	xxx	x
	Wardak	x		x
	TOTAL:	56	92	55

APPENDIX — 5

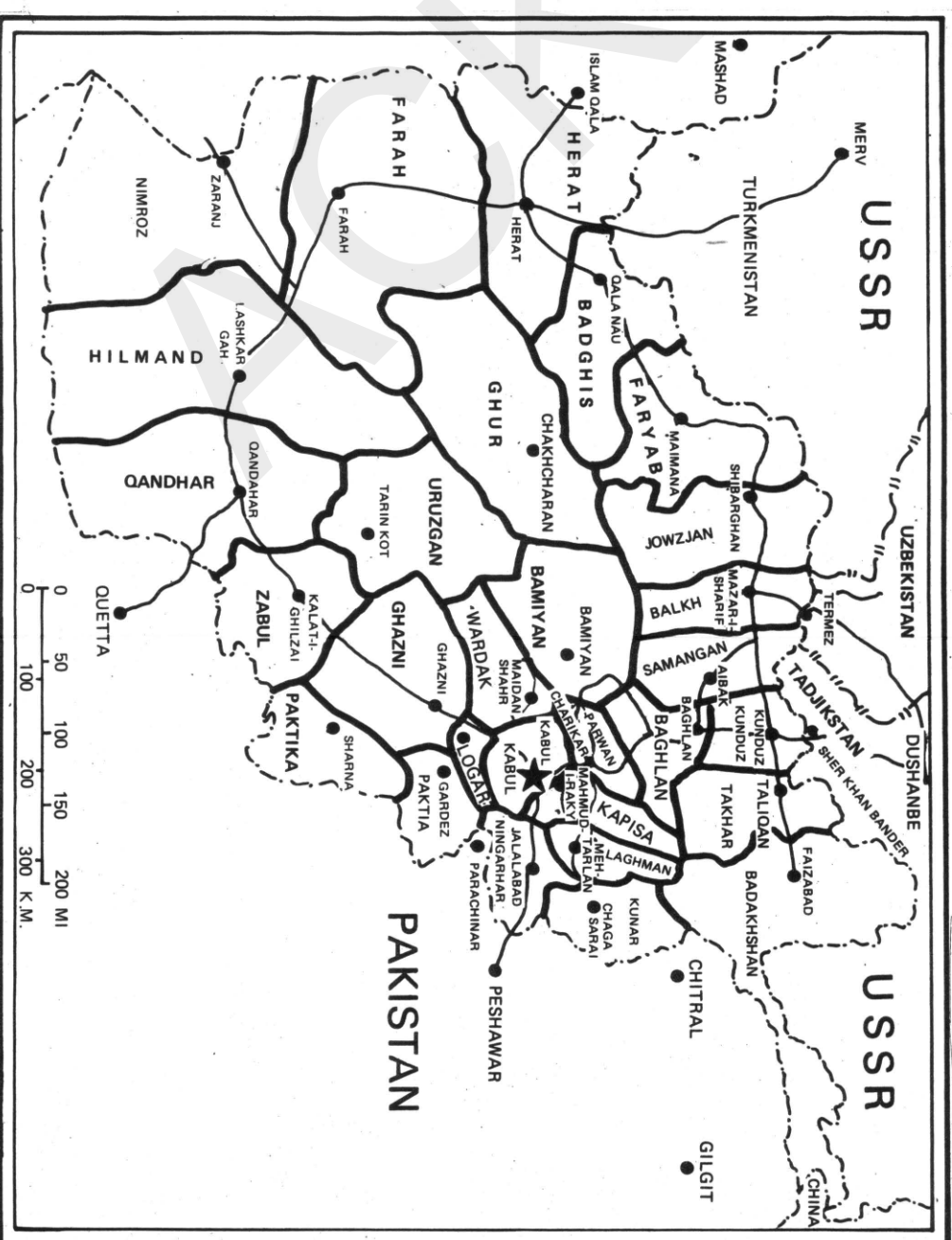
PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KARMAL SECURITY OPERATIONS &
RETURNEES IN OCTOBER 1984 (RADIO KABUL)

		<i>Soviet-Karmal Operations</i>	<i>Returnees</i>
Bordering Pakistan	Nimruz		
	Hilmand	xxx	
	Qandahar	xxx	
	Zabul		
	Ghazni		
	Paktika		
	Paktiya		
	Ningarhar	xxx	R(1010) R(510)
Bordering Soviet Union	Kunar		
	Badakhshan	x	
	Takhar		
	Kunduz	xxx	
	Baghlan	x	
	Samangan		
	Balkh		
	Jozjan		
Bordering Iran	Faryab		
	Badghis		
	Herat	xxxxx	R (359)
	Farah		R (21)
Central Afghanistan	(Nimruz)		
	Bamiyan		
	Ghor		
	Uruzgan	x	
Kabul & Adj. Provinces	Kabul		R (40) R (10)
	Parwan		
	Kapisa		
	Laghman		
	Logar		
	Wardak		
	TOTAL:	20 Security Operations	1950 Returnees

APPENDIX — VI A



APPENDIX — VI B



Mujahideen Sources: Conflict reported in all 29 provinces except Badakhshan, Samangan and Laghman.
Radio Kabul: Conflict reported in Hilmand, Qandahar, Ningarhar, Badakhshan, Kunduz, Baghlan, Herat and Uruzgan.

II. — THE POLITICO, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages

Congratulatory messages, to mark various national and party days, were reportedly exchanged with Korea, Benin, Laos, Lebanon, Spain, Angola, Uruguay, India, Soviet Union, and the New Communist Party of Britain.

Angola

Abdul Majid Surbuland visited Luanda from 25 November to 16 December 1985 and participated in the 2nd Congress of MPLA Labour Party and held discussions with J.E. Dos Santos (Party Chairman and President of Angola) and some other party and government officials on relations between the parties of the two countries, "as a first step for establishing and expansion of official relations between the two countries", reported *KNT* on 19 December).

Australia

Two Australian nationals, kidnapped from Baluchistan and brought into Afghanistan's Sadarat Khad jail on 2 June, were handed over to the British Embassy on 27 December, "at the request of UN Secretary General", by the Afghan government (Radio Kabul, 29 December).

Britain

A two-member delegation of the British-Afghan Friendship Society, comprising of Ron Brown (MP, Labour) and Mohammad Arif (Society's Secretary) visited Kabul on a 'goodwill visit' from 16 to 26 December on PSFO's invitation and held meetings, among others, with Babrak Karmal, Ratebzad and Baryalai.

Egypt

A delegation of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Party lead by Abdul Razaq (member of its Presidium and editor of the weekly, *Al Hali*) visited Kabul, last week of December at the invitation of the PDPA CC. (*KNT*, 30 December).

Ethiopia

Noor Mohammad Khorami (Secretary of the Provincial Party

Committee, Samangan Province) was announced as the DRA ambassador to Ethiopia. It should be noted that Ethiopia has no diplomatic mission in Kabul.

GDR

The GDR Deputy Minister of Higher and Technical Education visited Kabul from 18 to 26 December and signed a protocol on co-operation in Scientific and Cultural fields with the DRA (*KNT*, 19 December).

Greece

Anahita Ratebzad (a Vice President of the AAPSO) heading a PSFO delegation, visited Athens from 1 to 10 December 1985 to participate in the Session of the Presidium of the AAPSO. On her return she claimed that the session has supported the DRA policies.

DPRK

Mahmud Baryalai, leading a Party delegation to Korea on a friendly visit at an invitation of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK), returned Kabul on 10 December after signing a protocol on cooperation between the PDPA and WPK for 1985-1990.

India

Mahmud Baryalai, leading a delegation visited New Delhi from 24 December 1985 to participate in the 100th founding Anniversary of the Indian National Congress, reported radio Kabul on 26 December 1985. During his stay he reportedly held meetings with the Indian Foreign Minister and Rajiv Gandhi and "matters pertaining to further promotion of friendly relations between the PDPA and ICP were discussed" (Radio Kabul, 31 December).

The delegation of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind, headed by Mufit Abdul Razaq (President of its Madhya Pradesh Branch), visiting Kabul since 26 November on a friendly visit at an invitation of the DRA Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Religious Trusts, returned New Delhi on 3 December after meeting B. Karmal a day earlier. At the end of the visit, a Joint Statement of the visiting Indian delegation and the DRA Council of Scholars and Clergymen was issued condemning Pakistan for an alleged 'undeclared war and interference in Afghanistan'. (Radio Kabul, 8 December).

Another 3-member delegation of the All-India Committee for National Unity led by Maulana Sayed Israr-ul-Haq, member of the Indian Parliament, arrived Kabul on 22 December at the invitation of

the DRA Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Religious Trusts and held meetings with, among others, Babrak Karmal.

The Indian MP reportedly appreciated 'changes taking place for the welfare of the Afghan people as a result of the Revolution under the leadership of the PDPA' (*KNT*, 28 December). He also signed a protocol on cultural cooperation valid for five years between Afghan Islamic Affairs Ministry and the All-India Committee for National Unity on 28 December. Under the protocol, delegations of Ulema and Clergymen of the two countries would be exchanged and progress and development of the religion explained in each other's country. (*KNT*, 30 December).

A delegation of the Afghan Islamic Affairs Ministry reportedly left Kabul for India at the invitation of the President of Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Hind of India (Radio Kabul, 24 December).

Iran

It was reported that there was no decline in the number of Afghan refugees coming to Iran. According to official reports coming from Tehran, about 1.8 million refugees have taken refuge since the Soviet intervention. The UN has provided \$ 10.5 million in assistance, reported *VOG* on 27 December in its Urdu News.

Iraq

The 24th founding anniversary of the Naional Union of the Students and Youth of Iraq (UNSYI) was organized and celebrated by the DYOA at the Kabul University on 4 December. It was also attended by the Iraqi Ambassador to Kabul (*KNT*, 5 December).

Mongolia

Syed Akram Paigir (head of the Documents and Liaison section of the PDPA CC) heading a delegation visited Mongolia from 9 to 13 December 1985 on a 'goodwill' visit.

Pakistan

On 5 December the Afghan Foreign Ministry expressed "profound concern" of the DRA government to the Pakistani Charge d' Affaires "for the military mobilization in Khyber Agency in the vicinity of the DRA border by the government of Pakistan".

USSR

The Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Supreme Court, E.A. Smolentsav, heading a delegation, visited Kabul from 9 to 16 December

and signed a protocol between the Supreme Courts of the two countries (*KNT*, 14 December).

A contract was signed in Kabul on 15 December between the Afghan Ministry of Power, Energy and the Soviet Embassy in Kabul, to provide the Afghan side with transport vehicles, construction machinery, tools and other equipment worth 6.5 million roubles on credit for repairing and reactivation of power transmission lines within a period of next 27 months, besides 35 Soviet experts for assisting in construction and installation work of the 110 KV power transmission line from the Soviet border to Kunduz, suspension bridge over river Panj and a sub-station at Kunduz town.

The Soviet Deputy Chairman of the Permanent Soviet Afghan Commission for Technical and Economic Cooperation visited Kabul from 16-24 December to participate in the ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of completion of the Nangrahar Irrigation Complex at Jalalabad (*KNT*, 17 December).

The Afghan Agricultural and Land Reforms Ministry signed a protocol on cooperation in Agriculture on 19 December with a Soviet firm for supply of technical and economic assistance for setting up two agricultural mechanized stations one each at Nangrahar (Jalalabad) and Takhar (Khwaja Ghar) province. The Soviet side would also supply the DRA, by March 1986, with 3,000 tons of anti-locust pesticides as gratis aid.

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan celebrated the 7th Anniversary of the Agreement for Friendship, Good Neighbourliness and Cooperation on 5 December 1985, reported Radio Kabul on 6 December.

In a function held in Kabul, Dr. Najeebullah and a number of Soviet advisors delivered their speeches, reported Radio Kabul in its English news on 14 December 1985.

Radio Moscow in its Urdu news reported on 6 December that according to TASS the Soviet Foreign Minister Shevernadze met Afghan Ambassador Habib Mangal in Moscow on 4 December.

Dost met Shevernadze on 11 December and discussed matters of mutual interest. Talking about "the constructive plan regarding the solution of the situation around Afghanistan", Shevernadze said that the guarantees for ending armed and other interference in Afghan affairs is the only solution, reported Radio Kabul on 13 December.

Geneva Talks and Political Settlement

Submitting a report to the Supreme Soviet's Paliamentary session on November 27, on the outcome of the Geneva Summit, Mikhael Gorbachev claimed: "We favour that...Afghanistan should be a

sovereign non-aligned country and guarantee should be given for non-interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. In this way, the question of withdrawal of Soviet troops can be solved...If anyone is creating hurdles...it is America which is supporting and bearing expenses of bandits", reported Radio Moscow in a Commentary on 1 December 1985.

Reportedly on 15 December the seven Party Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen created its central advisory council (Shoora) and formed six committees for furthering the cause of Jihad in Afghanistan.

In a communique at the conclusion of a meeting it claimed to have set up six committees. The Political Committee would unify the Alliance's stands on international issues, strive for better projection of the Afghan cause and muster support for Jihad. It would strive for recognition of the resistance by the world states and international communities for transfer of all political accreditation of Afghanistan to the Mujahideen and would consider policy matters regarding sending delegations and preparing policy statements.

The Information Committee would conduct a united campaign against all subversive activities among the refugees and Mujahideen. It would campaign against espionage networks like KGB and KHAD and take measures to avert enemy infiltration. The Cultural Committee, the Health Committee, the Education Committee and the Refugees Committee would help the functioning of the Mujahideen Alliance.

Observers believe that this strategy is systematic as it has worked out division of duties and if the decision-making and monitoring of implementation continues the cause of the Afghan Jihad will be promoted.

The 7 parties were represented by Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, Syed Ahmad Gilani, Maulvi Mohammad Younas Khalas, Maulvi Mohammad Nabi Mohammadi, Sabghatullah Mujjaddadi, Professor Abdur Rab, Rasool Sayaf and Engineer Gulbadin Hikmatyar.

2 — ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

A protocol on technical cooperation on material and technical support of agricultural sector in the Afghanistan was concluded on 19 December with Soviet Union. Under the protocol an unspecified number of agricultural mechanised stations will be built with technical and economic assistance of Soviet Union. Also 3,000 tons of antiloecest pesticide will be delivered during the current year by the Soviet Union as gratis aid to Afghanistan, reported *KNT* on 21 December 1985.

Cooperatives

The regime in Kabul claims that presently 566 various cooperatives, including Agricultural, Peasantary, Consumers and Handicrafts, with a capital of Afghanis 63 million have reportedly been set up in different sectors. The number of members of these cooperative are said to have reached 125,000 persons.

The Central Council of the Peasantary Cooperative Union, established in December 1980, has reportedly been able to establish 24 provincial, 30 district and sub-district peasant cooperative unions and 184 consumer and handicrafts cooperatives in the centre and provinces of the country.

At present 260 stores reportedly supply consumers and agricultural commodities in cities, districts, villages and towns of the country, claimed *KNT* on 1 December.

Cooperatives in Jauzjan: It was claimed that in Jauzjan over the first six months of the current year six consumer cooperatives and three handicraft cooperatives have been set up. The cooperatives have reportedly been established with the total capital of 1,350,000 Afghanis and have over 2,000 members. In all, it was claimed there were 19 consumer and handicraft cooperative operating in the province, reported *KNT* on 19 December.

Fertilizers

Afghan Chemical Fertilizer and Agricultural Services Enterprise claimed distribution of more than 50,296 tons of urea and pesticides and insecticides worth 45,882 million Afghanis to peasants, reported *KNT* on 21 December 1985.

Geological Studies

A Laboratory Complex of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, equipped with facilities, has reportedly been put into operation for the engineers to carry out geological studies at a lower cost and speedy rate, reported *KNT* on 8 December 1985.

Price Control

For stabilization of the prices of material and primary goods, a state inspecting service was said to have been established in the framework of the Ministry of Commerce of DRA, reported *KNT* on 17 December 1985.

Construction

Ownership documents of residential apartment were reportedly

distributed to 120 families of Kabul (*KNT*, 22 December)

Coal Supplies

In 1985 an amount of 10,000 more tons of coal were supplied to the residents of Kabul than were distributed in 1977, reported *KNT* on 22 December.

Private Sector

In an effort to "protect, encourage and control the private industry", 24 import unions in private sector have reportedly been set up, besides a High Committee for Investment. The construction of 54 projects in different fields at a total cost over 510 million Afghanis were also reportedly approved and 16 projects in Sweater Knitting, Shoe manufacture, plastic foot-wear, Chemical materials, Shirt production are claimed to have already been established (*KNT*, 2 December). Reportedly, heads of private industrial institutions met B. Karmal on 4 December and pledged more activity for the growth of economy and promised to establish several new mills and plants, (*KNT*, 5 December)

Textile Industry

During the eight months of the current Afghan year the Woollen Textile mill of Pulicharkhi has reportedly produced over 223,000 metres of woollen cloth designating an increase of 14 per cent compared to the same period of the last year. Presently the factory reportedly produces 1,400 metres of cloth as a whole, (*KNT*, 17 December)

Karmal reportedly attended, on 21 December 1985, the reporting session of the party primary organization in Bagrami textile mill. It was reported that the production in the mill during the first month of the year has gone up by 17 per cent (*KNT*, 22 December).

Cotton Purchase

Over 3,9000 tons of cotton were reportedly purchased since the beginning of the cotton purchasing campaign (September) by the cotton and vegetable oil enterprise of Balkh province.

This figure shows an increase of over 1,000 tons as compared to the past year. Out of the total cotton purchased 15 tons was said to be from Jauzjan province and the rest from Balkh province, reported *KNT* on 5 December 1985.

Land Reforms

It was reported that during the seven months of the current

Afghan year the problems relating to the and of 23,803 household involving about 37,088 hectares of first grade land, have been settled in the capital and the provinces of the country, as 7,103 households received 6,009 hectares of land. During the same period 23,700 land ownership documents were reportedly distributed, claimed *KNT* on 19 December.

Varying degrees of activity in Water and Land Reforms was reported in the centre and some village of Balkh, Kunar, Herat, Kapisa, Kunduz, Faryab, Samangan and Parwan where provincial Agricultural and Land Reform Directorates claimed distribution, documentation and settlement of first, second and third grades of land and water claims to 'deserving' and 'small-holding' peasant families.

3 — YOUTH AND EDUCATION

School

An agreement for the construction of a high school was reportedly signed by the Commerce Minister and the Counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Kabul. According to this agreement the USSR will provide construction material and other facilities for the school in 1986, reported AAP on 4 December 1985.

Education

In the current year 3,678 students were reportedly enrolled in the vocational and technical schools and 2,013 students have reportedly graduated (*KNT* on 30 December). It was also claimed that over 2,000 school students of Kabul city have reportedly joined labour and construction brigades of DYOA CC (*KNT*, 28 December).

Literacy

A total of 1032 graduates of literacy courses of work place and residential area of the ninth party precinct of Kabul city received their graduation certificates, reported *KNT* on 30 December 1985.

DYOA

The 13th plenum of the DYOA CC was reportedly convened on December 17, "to discuss ways for the proper implementation of the resolutions" of the 16th plenum of the PDPA CC. It also discussed determining the tasks of the DYOA Committees in regard to upgrading the role of youth in normalising the situation in the country, reported *KNT* on 18 December 1985.

YPOA

In the Paktia province, a provincial palace of Young Pioneers was reportedly set up to develop what it called "the talents of children", reported *KNT* on 19 December 1985.

Kabul University Conference

The 4th Scientific Conference of the Students of the Kabul University devoted to the 40th founding anniversary of the university was held on December 1, reported *KNT* on 2 December 1985.

The commission of the Foreign Students of Kabul University reportedly observed the twelfth death anniversary of Abdus Samad Achakzai.

Library

A public library was reportedly inaugurated in Pul-e-Khumri district of Baghlan province, reported *KNT* on 12 December 1985.

Nursery

A Watan Nursery of Fariab province was inaugurated on December 11, 1985, reported *KNT* on 12 December 1985.

Health

KNT claimed on 12 December that 52 clinics of the Family Guidance Association are active throughout the country, out of which 26 clinics are functioning together with the clinics of the child and mother care in various parts of Kabul city.

In Parwan-e-Sewam Kabul city a Mother and Child Clinic was reportedly opened with the cooperation of the Central School of the WDOA, reported *KNT* on 30 December 1985.

4 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Pravda Editorial

Pravda in its issue of 21 December carried an editorial entitled "Expanding the Social Base of the Afghan Revolution". It said, "Far from all people in Afghanistan, even among working section of the population, have not accepted the April Revolution...a considerable number of people", it said, fell for hostile propaganda. It agreed that the revolution also made "errors" in its first stage. The paper said that in order to remove prejudices and dispel illusions, it was necessary to create an atmosphere of positive dialogue between public and political forces, including those who "so far stick to opposition hostile to the

revolution, in the name of national revival of Afghanistan". It claimed that "reconciliation presupposes known compromises. The editorial criticized the US and Pakistan for alleged lack of response to Kabul's moves towards reconciliation. Instead, Pakistan has launched an "aggression against Pakhtun tribes", it said, who were only trying to block the way to the gangs of mercenaries sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan" which was "anti-Afghan and aggressive" act, the editorial concluded.

Personnel

The following postings/transfers/promotions were made in accordance with the 10 Points Thesis of Babrak Karmal in December 1985.

Party Members

1. Syed Nasim Maihanparast (Chief of North Zone) as Deputy (Non-Pushtoon) Chairman of the Council of Ministers (COM).
2. Lt. Gen. Ghulam Farooq (Vice President of KHAD) as Yaqubi (Pushtoon) President General of the same Department.
3. Ghulam Mohaiuddin (Vice President of the Central Shahbaz (Pushtoon) Statistics Office) as President of the same office.
4. Mohammad Akbar Kargar (President of Radio Afghanistan) as (Pushtoon) President of the DRA State Committee for Printing and Publications.
5. Mohammad Kateb Tageen (Previously?) as Deputy Minister of (Uzbek) Nationalities and Tribal Affairs.
6. Inayatullah Rasid (Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences, (Pushtoon) Kabul University) as Deputy Minister of Islamic Affairs and Trusts.
7. Mehrchand Mrma (President of the Chamber of (Non-Muslim) Commerce and Industries) as Deputy Minister of Commerce.
8. Farid Gul Shinwari (Former Governor of Nangarhar (Pushtoon) Province) as Advisor in the Ministry of Nationalities and Tribes.
9. Sayed Murtaza (Deput Chairman of the State (Non-Pushtoon) Committee for Planning) as President of the COM's Administrative Affairs Department.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 10. Qamaruddin
(Pushtoon) | (a Police Officer at?) as the Governor of Logar Province. |
|------------------------------|---|

Non-Party Members

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. Sayed Amanuddin Amin
(Tajik) | (Deputy Minister of Light Industries and Food Stuff) as Deputy Chairman of the COM. |
| 12. Lt.Gen. (Retd) Sarjang
Khan Taji (Pushtoon) | (Previously?) as Minister (without Portfolio) Advisor in Nationalities and Tribal Affairs. |
| 13. Dr. Abdul Wahid Sorabi
(Hazara) | (a former Minister of Daud Regime) as Minister (without Portfolio) Advisor in Social and Cultural Affairs. |
| 14. Abdul Ghafoor Baher
(Tajik) | (President of the religious school in the Ministry of Education and Training) as Minister (without Portfolio) Advisor in Islamic Affairs. |
| 15. Fazal Haq Khaleqyar
(Tajik) | (Deputy Minister of Finance) as Minister (without Portfolio) Advisor in Financial and Economic Affairs. |
| 16. Abdul Hamid Mobarez
(Non-Pushtoon) | (Head of the Social and Cultural Section of the Council of Ministers) as Deputy Minister (Literacy Affairs) of Education and Training. |
| 17. Mohammad Akbar
Shormach Nooristani
(Nooristani) | (Previously?) as Deputy Minister of Nationalities and Tribal Affairs. |
| 18. Khan Mohammad Khan
Zadran (Pushtoon) | (Previously?) as Advisor in the Ministry of Nationalities. |
| 19. Gul Mohammad Khan
Mangal (Pushtoon) | (Previously?) as Advisor in the Ministry of Nationalities. |
| 20. Shah Nazar Helmandwal
Kuchi (Pushtoon) | (an official of the Ministry of Nationalities) as Governor of Helmand Province. |
| 21. Sheikh Mohammad Azim
Ahmadi (Hazara) | (Member of the Publicity Board of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Trusts) as Governor of Mamian Province. |

Politburo Meeting

A PDPA CC Politburo meeting held in Kabul on 5 December and

discussed matters regarding the strengthening of the Armed Forces and their political consciousness. It passed resolutions to the following effect:

1. The ministries of Defence and Interior, KHAD and other concerned organizations to further enhance the level of perfection, combat capability and preparedness of the Armed Forces, particularly the Army.
2. Organizing of seminars by the Secretaries of the Party Committees of all the government departments on improving the methods and forms of their work and activity.
3. The Primary Party Organization of all the government departments to raise the level of their activity in ever greater mobilization of the party members in implementing the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the PDPA CC.

Another Session of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee was reported by *KNT* on 21 December, which heard and evaluated the accomplishment of talks in completing and consolidating the armed forces of the DRA "and issued concrete instruction" to the concerned heads. The Politburo endorsed the proposal of Council of Ministers on the appointment of Governors to Bamian, Helmand and Logar provinces. It also discussed a number of primary politico-military issues and issues of economic growth of the country and adopted necessary measures, reported *KNT* later on 28 December 1985.

Political

The Commission of the Central Committee of the PDPA and the Council of Ministers by the DRA under the Chairmanship of Karmal held a session on December 23 to assess the work of implementation of the land and water reform in the country and adoption of measures for its completion, reported *KNT* on 25 December 1985 without giving further details.

Session of the Kabul City Party Activists

The activists of the Kabul City Party Committee held a session of 7 December devoted to further improvement in party organization and consolidation of revolution. Babrak Karmal in his speech emphasised that 'those who have joined the party only for preserving their posts, positions and greatness would be warded off' (*KNT*, 16 December).

Session of the Interior Ministry's Party Activists

A national session of Party Activists of the Ministry of Interior was held on 19 December at the newly inaugurated Conference Hall of

the Ministry, which can accomodate 1500 persons. Babrak Karmal in his addresss said that the Party and the Government wanted to draw the attention of the police for solving the following problems:—

1. Changing over the protection of the economic projects of the country to the Police from the military with a view to relieving the military units from the duties not relating to them and deploy them on their original combat duties.
2. An active and specified participation of the Police in defending the borders of the country; conducting population census; issuing documents to people and establishing regions under special administration.
3. Formation of Police companies in every district for role of police in expansion of the social pillors of the revolution.

NFF

An extraordinary extended session of the executive committee of the NFF was held on 12 December, reported *KNT* on 14 December. At the conclusion of the session, the executive committee of the NFF adopted the programme of the NFF's Central Council for the implementation of its resolutions. The programme of the Central Council reportedly assigned a series of tasks to the offices concerned aimed at implementing the resolutions (Radio Kabul, 14 December).

Herat: The session of the activists of the provincial council of the NFF of Herat was reportedly participated by 180 persons and was held on 7th December in Herat city.

The Provincial Council of the NFF of Herat during its two plenums was reportedly able to create 32 Councils in district, village and residential areas having 1,400 individual members. It also claimed that 30 programmes of crash voluntarily work were accomplished for construction and cleaning public properties by the Front. Similarly, 6 literacy courses having 94 students have also been established by the NFF in the area, claimed *KNT* on 8 December.

5th Anniversary of the Supreme Court

A function was held on 14 December to mark the 5th annivesary of the DRA Supreme Court. S.A. Keshtmand, in his presidential address said that a commission for formulating constitution for the country would be set up and the system of popular courts from wards to district level introduced in the country "in due course", reported *KNT* on 15 December.

Commission on Return of Refugees

A commission for arranging the return of "fugitives and immigrants" was reportedly established by the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the statement of the decree of November 1985. The commission acts "according to the text of the General Amnesty of June 18, 1981", reported Radio Kabul on 22 December 1985. The Commission has been established in order to organize the affairs relating to the assistance of returning people and for ensuring their material needs, reported *KNT* on 21 December. In the session specific duties were reportedly entrusted to the organs concerned aimed at regulating the work procedure and Sub Commission have also been set up to create favourable conditions for the return of refugees (*KNT*, 22 December).

Jurists Association

An 18 member commission consisting of lawyers and advocates was set up to pave the way for the convocation of the founding conference of the national association of Jurists, reported *KNT* on 4 December 1985.

Local Bodies Elections

Nangarhar Province: Elections to the Local Organs of State Power and Administration (LOSPA) were reportedly completed on 1 December. Nominated by 16 election commissions, jointly manned by 157 government officials and partymen, 924 representatives were elected by hand raising votes in 6 Uluswalis, 3 Illaqadaris, one city Committee, 4 Ward Committees and 13 townships. According to an ethnic and nationality-wise break-up, the members elected from 50 constituencies in the province were 747 pathans, 86 Tajiks, 83 Pashais and 10 minorities (Hindus and sikhs). The 67 members provincial council in its first session elected a 10 member executive committee on 2 December.

Jouzjan Province: Elections to LOSPA reportedly commenced on 19 December.

Kunduz Province: Elections to LOSPA were reportedly held from 1 to 21 December, and the provincial council in its first session elected a 10 member executive committee on 22 December.

5 -- NATIONALITIES POLICY

Reference Personnel Changes in Chapter 4 (Political Developments), new inductions in the Cabinet represent the following nationalities:—

Party Members: Out of a total of 10 appointees, 6 were Pathans,

1 non-muslim, 1 Uzbek and 2 were unidentified by nationality but were non-Pathans.

Non-Party Members: Out of a total of 11 appointees, 5 were Pathans, 2 Tajiks, 2 Hazaras, 1 Nooristani and 1 was unidentified by nationality but non-Pushtoon.

Nooristanis

A jirga of Nooristani tribesmen was held in Kabul on 8 December at the headquarters of the RC. Babrak Karmal defined the tasks of the jirga members in maintaining security in their respective areas and extending further cooperation to the state in implementing the resolutions of the Loi Jirga (April 1985) and Supreme Jirga of Frontier Tribes (September 1985).

According to a report the Chiefs of Popalzai, Achekzai and noorzai tribes of Kandahar province in a jirga reaffirmed the policy of the party and the state and reiterated their pledges for the implementation of the revolutionary programmes of the party and state, reported *KNT* on 14 December 1985.

It is reported that the Pakistan government has moved against dissident tribesmen armed by the Karmal government. The Government sent troops into Khyber Agency and warned tribal leaders to surrender. For two weeks, para-military forces and the army, moved into Khyber agency; 16 tribal leaders were named subversive elements. They have been given an ultimatum to evacuate the area if they do not surrender, reported BBC on 4 December.

Khyber Agency

According to *TASS* Pakistan troops, engaged in fighting in Khyber Agency, have blocked routes leading to the populated areas of tribal Pukhtoons, reported Radio Kabul in its Urdu news on 24 December 1985.

PSFO: The Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Organization of the DRA issued a statement saying the tribal Pukhtoons have all along defended their historical traditions and freedom. It said Afghans will not remain silent spectators to what is happening with tribal brotherhood (Radio Kabul, Pushto news, 17 December). A Mushaira was held in Kabul to express solidarity with the people of Khyber. A Pukhtoon leader and poet Ajamal Khattack participated (Radio Kabul, Pushto news, 10 December).

Protest: Similarly, a protest march was held in Kabul by the Union of Tribal marchants and workers condemning the Pakistan

military action in Khyber Agency (Radio Kabul, English news, 8 December).

The Jamiat-e-Ulema of Bajaur Agency in a message to BIA reportedly condemned the Pakistan Army attack on Khyber Agency (Radio Kabul, English news, 10 December).

Processions were organized in Jalalabad, Zabul, Parwan, Herat, Nangarhar, Qandahar, Paktya condemning the military action in Khyber Agency (Radio Kabul, newsbulletins and Commentries throughout the month of December).

The Soviet daily *Pravda* condemned the Pakistan military operations in Khyber Agency saying that Islamabad started operation because the tribes had refused passage of "counter-revolutionaries" through their territory (Radio Moscow, English news, 15 December).

Tribal Areas

Gulbadin Hikmatyar said that the Soviets were engaged in sabotage activities in Pakistan, the later proof being the Khyber Agency Campaign. He told a press conference in Islamabad that massive distribution of arms and money in the Agency through saboteurs were aimed at sowing seeds of hatred among the Mujahideen and tribesmen (AAP, 11 December 1985).



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